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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/814,552	03/22/2001	Henry H. Wheeler JR.	7014-101	4477
7590	03/23/2004		EXAMINER	
Terri L. Sale, Esq. FULBRIGHT & JAWORKSI L.L.P. 29th Floor 865 South Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-2576			SERGENT, RABON A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1711	
DATE MAILED: 03/23/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/814,552	WHEELER ET AL. <i>cb</i>	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Rabon Sergeant	1711	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on December 16, 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-34 and 36-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7,9-34 and 36-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All
  - b) Some \*
  - c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |                                                                                                                          |                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                              | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                     | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                              |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|                                                                                                                          | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                                  |

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on December 16, 2003 has been entered.

2. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: Antecedence has not been found for the claim language pertaining to the use of mixtures of different fibers, including mixtures of aramid fiber with another type of fiber (claims 5, 16, 19, 27, 34, 39, and 43).

3. Claims 34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicants have failed to provide a basis for the claimed weight percents. When a percent value is specified, the basis for the value must be clear. For example, is the weight percent of the fibrous material based on the weight of the composition including the fibrous material or on the weight of the polyurethane resin sans fibrous material? For an example of a weight percent basis, see claim 29.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lehnert ('575) in view of Larson ('997) and Pauliukonis ('619 or '669).

Lehnert discloses a spray gun for use in admixing and spraying two or more chemically reactive components, such as those used in the production of polyurethane. Lehnert further discloses that the spray gun comprises flow rate control ball valves and check valves. See abstract. The position is taken that applicants' nozzle, to the extent claimed, is fully comparable to the disclosed spray gun. Furthermore, applicants' claim language with respect to the polymerization materials, including the fibrous material, constitute statements of intended use that fail to further limit or patentably distinguish the claimed apparatus.

6. Though Lehnert discloses the use of check valves within the spray gun, Lehnert fails to disclose that the check valves lack springs. However, springless check valves were known within the art at the time of invention. See teachings within Pauliukonis (abstracts) and Larson (abstract and columns 1 and 2). Furthermore, Larson specifically teaches the benefits of using simplified check valves (i.e., valves lacking moving parts) at column 1 in applications where two component reactants are utilized.

7. Therefore, the position is taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the simplified check valves of the secondary references within the spray gun of Lehnert, because the simplified check valves would have required less maintenance and been easier to clean.

8. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 10-12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kotschwar ('575).

Patentee discloses two-component sprayable polyurethane compositions, wherein a fiber reinforcing material is added to the polyol component, before the polyol component is mixed with the polyisocyanate component and ejected through a spray nozzle. Patentee additionally discloses quantities of fiber material and heating of the components, which meet applicants' claims. See abstract; column 2, lines 25+; column 7, lines 30+; column 8; and column 9, lines 61+. Furthermore, patentee discloses at column 9, lines 19-27 that structural fiber reinforced products may be produced by adding water to the composition so as to produce a foam, and further that the foam may be sandwiched between two layers of the fiber-reinforced material.

9. Applicants' argument that Kotschwar only discloses heating the reaction components to a temperature between 140°F to 160°F, which is below the temperature range of the present

invention, is without merit. The reference clearly teaches a range of **about** 140°F to **about** 160°F, and this range reads on applicants temperature range having an endpoint of **about** 160°F.

10. Claims 4, 6, 9, 13, 18-34, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotschwar ('575), further in view of Cotts et al. ('569) and Brown ('969) and Domeier ('579).

As aforementioned, Kotschwar disclose sprayable polyurethane fiber reinforced compositions and their use in the production of reinforced structural laminates; however, patentee fails to teach such features as the prewetting of the fibers, the use of a 1:1 volumetric ratio, the mixing of the fibers into both the polyol and the polyisocyanate sides, and the coating of an existing reinforcement structure with a foamed reinforced composition, and the subsequent coating with a non-foamed fiber reinforced composition. Still, the position is taken that each of the aforementioned features constitutes an obvious modification of Kotschwar, well within the capabilities of the skilled artisan, especially when one considers the teachings of the secondary references, each drawn to incorporating fibrous reinforcements within polyurethanes.

Specifically, the prewetting of the fibers would have been obvious, as one would have expected the wetted fibers to be more compatible with the components. This position is supported by the teachings of Brown at column 2, lines 42+. Additionally, it would have been obvious to operate at a 1:1 volumetric ratio, because such a ratio would have simplified the delivery and metering of the components through the system. Also, the position is taken that it would have been obvious to incorporate the fibers into either or both sides of the composition, depending on preference; Brown (column 3, lines 8-10) and Domeier (column 9, lines 32-34) disclose that the fibers may be added to the polyol side, the polyisocyanate side, or both sides. Lastly, the disclosure of

Art Unit: 1711

Kotschwar at column 9, lines 19-27 is considered to render applicants' coating of an existing structure with both a reinforced foam and a reinforced non-foamed material obvious. Despite applicants' arguments within the response, this disclosure clearly suggests to one of ordinary skill that reinforcement may be present in any layer of the composite, whether it is foamed or not.

11. Though Kotschwar discloses several suitable fiber materials, patentee is silent regarding the use of KEVLAR; however, the use of KEVLAR within polyurethanes to increase physical properties was known at the time of invention. This position is supported by the teachings of Cotts et al. (abstract) and Domeier (column 7, lines 26-41). As a result, the position is further taken that it would have been obvious to utilize KEVLAR as the fiber reinforcing material within Kotschwar, so as to arrive at the instant invention.

12. Claims 37-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotschwar ('575) in view of Cotts et al. ('569) and Brown ('969) and Domeier ('579) as applied to claims 4, 6, 9, 13, 18-34, and 36 above, and further in view of Willibey et al. ('247) and White ('245).

While the teachings of Kotschwar in combination with Cotts et al. and Brown and Domeier are considered to render the incorporation of aramid fibers into polyurethane sprayable compositions and the use of the resulting sprayable compositions in the production of composites obvious, the references are silent regarding applications involving geotextile fabrics.

13. However, Willibey et al. disclose the application of polyurethanes to geotextiles at column 4, line 25; therefore, the position is taken that it would have been obvious to apply the fiber reinforced polyurethane of Kotschwar to the geotextile of Willibey et al., because one would have been motivated to enhance the structural properties of the geotextile by treating it

Art Unit: 1711

with the reinforced polyurethane of Kotschwar. Furthermore, White discloses at column 1, lines 45+ and column 3, lines 62+ the adhesive bonding of geotextiles to substrates to produce liners for tanks, and White further stresses the need to provide a means for gas to escape from between the liner and the substrate walls as the tank is filled. Therefore, the position is further taken that it would have been obvious to utilize a structurally superior liner, such as that produced by coating the geotextiles of Willibey et al. with the fiber reinforced polyurethane of Kotschwar, in the production of tanks in accordance with the teachings of White and further to provide a means for the aforementioned gas to escape, such as by not sealing the perimeter of the geotextile with adhesive.

14. Applicants' response has been fully considered, and the prior art rejections have been modified accordingly.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to R. Sergent at telephone number (571) 272-1079.

R. Sergent  
March 13, 2004



RABON SERGENT  
PRIMARY EXAMINER